Numb. 690.

# THE So-Carolina GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

*From* THURSDAY *June* 29th, *to* MONDAY *July* 6th, 1747.

*On Saturday next will be publiſhed,*
and ſold by the Printer hereof,

AN ACT, to impower *Two* Juſtices and *Three* Freeholders, or a Majority of them, to determine in all Actions of Debt where the Matter in Diſpute doth exceed *Twenty Pounds* current Money (which is now equal to Four Pounds Proclamation Money) and is not more than *Seventy-five Pounds* current Money (which is equal to Fifteen Pounds Proclamation Money.)

AND,

AN ACT for the Tryal of ſmall and mean Cauſes, and for repealing the ſeveral Acts now in Force which relate to the Recovery of ſmall Debts.

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*From the* Gentleman's Magazine, *for* February 1747.

*A* LETTER *to a Member of Parliament, from a Freeholder in the Country.*

SIR,

AS there is now a bill in your honourable Houſe, for the more eaſy recovery of ſervants wages; and one is talk'd of for the relief of inſolvent debtors; it is to be hoped that a bill for the more *eaſy recovery of ſmall debts* will paſs before you riſe.

The good deſign of many laws made of late years for the relief of inſolvent debtors has in a great meaſure been perverted by idle and extravagant perſons, who have run in debt without any intention of ever paying; and many have formerly, and at this time have (as I am well inform'd) caus'd themſelves to be put in priſon, on purpoſe to defraud their honeſt creditors, in hopes of being diſcharg'd by an inſolvent act.

I am fully perſuaded, that the great number of thoſe now in priſon would be much leſs, ſhould there be a law made to recover ſmall debts under five or ten pounds at a ſmall expence, and in a ſummary way, the charge being as much to ſue for fifty ſhillings as for an hundred pounds. When the honeſt and induſtrious tradeſman has, for the hope of a little profit, been prevailed upon to ſell his goods on truſt, the debtor, being either a deſigning knave, or an idle and extravagant perſon, neglects or refuſes payment at the time agreed on; the creditor then is forced either to loſe his debt, or have recourſe to the law to recover it; and before he can come to levy for his debt and coſt by an execution, the debtor frequently goes off, ſells or ſpends his ſubſtance, and leaves a family (if he has any) to be maintained by the Pariſh. If he is put in priſon, the creditor has no advantage from it, but is thereby put to a greater expence and coſt, and loſes the whole at laſt when the debtor is diſcharged by an act of inſolvency (in which the notorious frauds of ſuch perſons are very great.) The creditor, by the loſs of his juſt debt, and for the coſt he is at, in order to recover it, is frequently ruin'd, all that he is poſſeſs'd of being many times ſeized by the attorney for his bills of coſt; and perhaps he is forced to leave his habitation, whereby his family becomes chargeable to the pariſh likewiſe. But admit he recovers his debt and coſt by law, which is allowed on the judgment, yet after the coſt is all paid out of a ſmall debt, ſeldom any thing comes to the creditor; on the contrary, he is forced to pay part of the coſt himſelf.

An act, therefore, for the more eaſy recovery of ſmall debts, will be a great encouragement to induſtry and honeſty, and prevent idleneſs and prodigality; enable the tradeſman and farmer to pay for their goods, and their rent, duties and taxes. I think all the trading people of this nation ought to apply to their reſpective repreſentatives for having ſuch a law made, and that they ſhould make it a condition *ſine qua non* of their having their votes again at an enſuing election.

I hope, Sir, that you will pardon this my preſumption, and that you will uſe your beſt endeavours for an act which will be of very great conſequence to, and much oblige the trading part of this nation. *I am, Sir, &c.*

PUBLICUS.

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*From the* London Magazine, *for* March 1747.

*Benefit of* TAR-WATER *in Fevers, for Cattle as well as the Human Species. In a Letter from the Lord Biſhop of* CLOYNE *to the Rev. Dr.* HALES. *Publiſhed at his Lordſhip's Deſire, on Occaſion of the preſent Diſtemper among the Cattle, and for the general Good of Mankind.*

TO one Gallon of freſh Tar, pour ſix Gallons of cold Water; ſtir and work them ſtrongly together, with a large flat Stick, for the ſpace of one full Hour: Let the whole ſtand ſix or eight Hours, that the Tar may ſubſide; then ſcum it, and pour off the Water, whereof three Gallons warm are to be given the firſt Day, two the ſecond, and one the third Day, at equal intervals, the Doſe not being leſs than a Pint, nor more than a Quart; and the Beaſt being all that Time, and for two or three Days after, kept warm, and nouriſhed, if it will not eat Hay, with Marſh or Gruel.

I believe this Courſe will rarely fail of Succeſs, having often obſerved Fevers in human Kind to have been cured by a ſimilar Method. But, as in Fevers, it often throws out Puſtules or Ulcers on the Surface of the Body, ſo in Beaſts it may be preſumed to do the like; which Ulcers being anointed with a little Tar, will, I doubt not, in a ſhort Time, dry up and diſappear.

By this Means the Lives of infected Cattle may be preſerved at the Expence of a Gallon of Tar for each. A Thing which I repeat and inculcate, not only for the Sake of the Cattle, and their Owners, but alſo for the Benefit of Mankind in general, with regard to a Fever: Which terrible Subduer and Deſtroyer of our Species, I have conſtantly found to be itſelf eaſily ſubdued by Tar-Water. Nevertheleſs, tho' in moſt other Caſes I find that the Uſe of this Medicine hath generally obtained, yet in this moſt dangerous and frequent Caſe, where its Aid is moſt wanted, and at the ſame Time moſt ſure, I do not find that the Uſe thereof has equally obtained abroad in the World.

It grieves me to think that ſo many Thouſands of our Species ſhould daily periſh, by a Diſtemper which may be eaſily cured by a Remedy ſo ready at Hand, ſo eaſy to take, and ſo cheap to purchaſe as Tar-Water, which I never knew to fail, when copiouſly drank, in any Sort of Fever. All this I ſay, after more than an hundred Trials, in my own Family and Neighbourhood.

But whatever Backwardneſs People may have to try Experiments on themſelves or their Friends, yet it is hoped they may venture to try them on their Cattle, and that the Succeſs of ſuch Trials in Fevers of of Brutes (for a Fever it plainly is) may diſpoſe them to probable Hopes of the ſame Succeſs in their own Species.

Experiments, I grant, ought to be made with Caution, and yet they may be made, and actually are made every Day on probable Reaſons and Analogy. Thus, for Inſtance becauſe I knew that Tar-Water was cordial and diaphoretick, and yet no Inflamer, I ventured to give it in every Stage of the Small-Pox, tho' I had never heard before of its being given otherwiſe than as a Preſervative againſt

gainſt that Diſtemper; and the Succeſs anſwered my Expectation.

If I can but introduce the General Uſe of Tar-Water for this Murrain, which is in Truth a Fever, I flatter myſelf this may pave the Way for its general Uſe in all Fevers whatſoever.

A Murrain among Cattle hath been ſometimes obſerved to be the Forerunner of the Plague among Men. If that ſhould prove the preſent Caſe (which God forbid) I would earneſtly recommend the copious Drinking of warm Tar-Water, from the very firſt Appearance of the Symptoms of ſuch Plague. I do alſo recommend it to be tried in like Manner againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, when other approved Medicines are not at Hand.

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*To Mr.* RICHARD FINCH, *Vindicator of Mr.* FOSTER.

*One thinks on* Calvin *Heav'n's own Spirit fell,*
*Another deems him Inſtrument of Hell.* POPE.

WIPE clean your Pen, my Friend and lay it by;
Reaſon and Argument in vain you try,
Such to convince, whoſe rigid Tenets prove,
"God cannot have an Univerſal Love."
In vain you ſtrive his Mercy to diſplay,
Or vindicate to Man God's Gracious Way;
Your human Reas'ning Men of Faith deſpiſe,
Whoſe Road to Heav'n thro' darkeſt Myſt'ry lies.
Let P—ck—r—ng harangue, and W—lſ—n preach,
To thoſe whom common Senſe can never reach;
Fruitleſs, you urge, with moſt exalted Senſe,
To them, God's Kindneſs, Care, Munificence;
Deaf as the Adder is each Ear inclin'd,
"To hear God's Love, alike to all Mankind."
Such Preachers lull their Flocks in ſoft Repoſe,
Secur'd by Faith, and ſafe by being choſe:
And tho' no outward Reaſon can be given
Why they alone are Favourites of Heav'n,
Or why Chriſt's Death cannot redeem from Hell,
All who by Adam's firſt Tranſgreſſion fell;
In this Point only Doctor Young they truſt,
"*A God all Mercy is a God unjuſt:*"
Fix'd in this Faith, all Reaſoning they reject,
Faith is ſufficient for the Lord's Elect:
Faith's Sight to make more clear, theſe Paſtors find,
The Eye of Carnal Reaſon muſt be blind:
Their Minds what Hope to change, who do confeſs
Their beſt of Works their greateſt Wickedneſs:
Reaſon and Senſe on ſuch are vainly ſpent,
Whoſe Faith alone is their beſt Argument;
Nor ſeek they to convince the World, but rather
They ſeek to keep their choſen Flock together.

*Your Friend and Well-Wiſher,* P. Q. R.

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*Paris, March* 28, O.S. The Duke de Belleiſle is arrived here, where he will ſtay eight or ten Days in order to regulate the further Plan of Operations which is to be executed againſt Italy. Freſh Succours are to be ſent by Sea to Genoa; but the Paſſage of the Var cannot be undertaken till after the neceſſary magazines are eſtabliſhed for that Purpoſe, and till the miniſtry has ſeen the Effect of the new Attempts which this Court, jointly with that of Spain, have reſolved to make upon the King of Sardinia, in offering that Prince an advantageous Plan of Pacification or Neutrality, in reſpect to Italy.

*Hague, April* 3, O.S. According to our laſt Accounts from Antwerp, Count Saxe has given Orders for repairing the Lines in the Country of Waas, and has ordered a Body of 15,000 men to aſſemble in the Neighbourhood of Bruges, which is to be commanded by Count Lowendahl, and will be made uſe of in a Siege. According to the beſt Lights we can obtain, the French Forces in the Low Countries do not exceed 70,000 men; nor can we conceive it poſſible that they can have above 100,000 Men in three months to come.

*From on board the Ruſſel in Vado-Bay, March* 24.

Admiral Medley, with the Squadron under his Command, came into this Bay upon the 21ſt Inſtant: As ſoon as they came to an Anchor, Information was brought to him, that ſome of the Enemy's Tranſport of Troops had been diſcovered upon this Coaſt; thereupon the Admiral immediately weigh'd, and proceeded to Sea the ſame Night. The next Morning he was off Genoa, where meeting with Intelligence from the Cruizers, that the Embarkations were diſperſed, and that ſome had fallen into our Hands, and others returned to the Weſtward, not being accompanied with any Naval Force, he again came to an Anchor here Yeſterday. According to the Advice received this Day, his Majeſty's Ships have taken 9 Veſſels with Troops of the Embarkation which departed from Toulon for the Relief of Genoa, 5 of which, with his Majeſty's Ship the Revenge, are now arrived here; the Captain thereof reports, that the Antelope had taken 3 Tranſports, the Leopard three, and himſelf two on the 8th and 9th Inſtant: That the Priſoners ſay, the Tranſports being upwards of forty, ſail'd from Toulon the 17th Inſtant, N.S. having only a Xebeque and a Frigate to eſcorte them: That, on the 18th Inſt. the Wind blowed hard Eaſterly, when they were about the Diſtance of Cape Dell Mell, they were ſeparated. Upon the 10th his Majeſty's Ship the Feverſham took one of the ſaid Tranſports to the Eaſtward of Genoa, and that Ship with the Seaford and Leoſtoff, chaſed five others into Porto Fin and Porto Eſpecia, as the Phœnix did the French Frigate into Genoa; the Weather prevented the Ships which were appointed to intercept this Embarkation from keeping their Stations, and thereby hinder'd their taking a greater Number: The exact Account of the Number of the Soldiers taken is not yet known, but they are all French Troops, and it is imagined will exceed 900 Men, excluſive of the Seamen belonging to the Veſſels. We hear, that 6 Sail of the Tranſports have taken Shelter at Monaco, ſome at Antibes, and probably others may have reached Corſica, but the greateſt Care will be taken to prevent their getting to Genoa, or any Part of the Republick. By Advice from Capt. Weller, of his Majeſty's Ship Roebuck, and Commander of the Veſſels employ'd at the Iſlands of St. Marguerite and St. Honore on the Coaſt of Provence, on or about the 18th of laſt Month at Night, the commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Ships on that Station, obſerving ſome ſmall Veſſels upon the Plage of Cante, ſent a Barcolongo, commanded by Capt. Veale, and two Feluccas, to attempt to deſtroy them, in which they ſucceeded ſo well, that notwithſtanding the Enemy brought down a great Body of Troops to the Sea Side to oppoſe our Deſign, and after a warm Fire on each Side, our Veſſels brought off ſix of their ſmall Craft, and damaged ſome others, without any Loſs on our Side; the French, as was ſaid had one Captain and ſome Soldiers killed.

*Ruſſel, in Vado-Bay, March* 28. His Majeſty's Ship the Leopard is this Day arrived here, and brought in about 250 French Soldiers of the Prizes ſhe had taken, which with others before put on ſhore, will make about 750 Soldiers and Officers. We have Advice, that the Duke Fireſhip has taken off the Iſlands of Hieres, another Tranſport, having on board about 150 French Soldiers, and it is ſuppoſed that Prize is carried to Villa-Franca, where, we hear thoſe that could not reach this Place on Account of the bad Weather are alſo arrived; but as we have no particular Account from the commanding Officers of thoſe Prizes, we cannot ſend an exact State of the Number taken in the ten Tranſports; but we are aſſured, the whole Number is about 1100, among which, we do not hear of any Officer above the Rank of a Captain or Adjutant.

The Priſoners are all ſent into Piedmont, where they are to remain as his Majeſty's Priſoners of War, till they are ordered to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

## LONDON,

*March* 14. The Sultana, a French Privateer of 24 Guns and 174 Men, belonging to St. Malo, having met with bad Weather ſprung a Leak, and was obliged to throw overboard all her Guns except 2, the Crew, in order to ſave their Lives, run her into Baltimore, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners.

We are aſſured, that a Bill is preparing to be laid before the Houſe, for altering our Stile into the New, agreeable to what we formerly mentioned; which will make it begin eleven Days ſooner.

*March* 26. Lord Moreton, who was ſome Time a Priſoner in France, is arrived in England, and hourly expected in Town.

Some of the Bohemian Troops and Recruits, that were upon the March for Italy and the Low-Countries, have been obliged to ſtop by the Overflowings of the Rivers, occaſion'd by the heavy Rains; but as the Waters are very much abated, they begin to be in Motion again.

*Falmouth, March* 27. The Ferret Privateer of Briſtol is juſt come into this Port, and the Commander of her reports, that on Tueſday he ſaw a large Fleet of Ships about 9 Leagues from Uſhant, ſtanding to the Southward, and being within a Mile of them, in the Night, they carried Top lights, and fired Signal Guns.

*April* 2. By our laſt accounts from Berlin, military Preparations are ſtill carried on in Pruſſia, whither his Majeſty propoſed to go in May, and to form a Camp near Memel, of upwards of 30,000 Men.

Some Advices from Ratiſbon ſay, that a very conſiderable Body of Saxon Troops have received Orders to march towards the Frontiers of Bohemia, but with what View the moſt penetrating Politicians there could not determine.

Some

Some private Letters from the Hague ſay, that a Report prevails that a peace either is, or will be concluded, between the Courts of Madrid and London; as alſo between the former and the Court of Vienna.

*April* 4. They write from Paris, that a Manifeſto is actually in the Preſs there, ſetting forth the Reaſons which induce the French King to enter the Territories of a certain Power, in order to find out his Enemies who have retired thither. It is to be hoped, that that Power, the States-General, will give an *actual* Anſwer to this Piece.

JACK TAR *on the new* Promotion.

JACK reckons up the *Ad——ls* we have,
And wonders what a Plague we mean by *new!*
Why Faith! *Half theſe* might ſerve, if *Half* were *be——e*;
But *twice as many C——ds* are TOO FEW.

*CHARLES-TOWN, July* 6.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. *Rodger* from *St. Kitts*, who informs us, that they had News at *Antigua*, (by a Packet-Boat from *England*) of the Admirals *Warren* and *Anſon's* falling in with a *French Eaſt-India* Fleet, and having taken 6 Men of War, and 4 Company's Ships thereout, and that they were left purſuing 8 others.

We hear from ſeveral Parts of the Country, that divers Perſons were killed Yeſterday by the Lightning.

*The* Printer *acknowledges the Receipt of three ſeveral Letters laſt Week, and an* Epigram *addreſs'd to* the Main-maſt and Rudder; *but (as certain Perſuaſives were wanting with each) hopes his not inſerting them will be excuſed.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charles-Town, *Enter'd inwards.*

Ship Friendſhip, Henry Swetnam, from London.
Snow Carolina Packet, William Keigwin, from Briſtol.
Brigt. Yucatan, Andrew Knox, and
Brigt. Amy, William Savage, from Boſton.
Schooner Dorcheſter, Patrick Gallagher,
Sloop Friendſhip, Jonathan Tatem, and
Sloop Endeavour, Samuel Green, from Providence.

*Entered Outwards.*

Ship Friendſhip, Henry Swetnam, and
Snow Carolina Packet, William Keigwin, for Portugal.

*Clear'd for Departure.*

Ship Betty, John Conochie, to North-Britain.
Snow Anne, Alexander Pearſon, to London.

Market Price at Charleſtown, of the following Goods, of the Produce and Manufacture of this Province.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice per 100 Wt 37 *ſ.* 6 | Indigo, 20 *ſ.* |
| Pitch per Barrel, 47 *ſ.* 6 | Deer-Skins per *lb.* 16 *ſ.* |
| Tar, 40 *ſ.* | Corn per Buſhel, 12 *ſ.* 6 |
| Turpentine, 10 *ſ.* | Peaſe, 15 *ſ.* |
| Beef, 6 *l.* | Staves per 1000, 18 *l.* |
| Pork, 10 *l.* | Ballad Dyl per Quart, 12 *ſ.* 6 |
| Roſin, 10 *ſ.* | Turp. Dyl per Gallon, 12 *ſ.* 6 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS the Practice of impoſing ſmall Notes of Hand on the Publick, is become ſo frequent and general, that it muſt be a Prejudice to this Province, more eſpecially as it is daily encreaſing, and done by ſome Perſons whoſe Credit may be queſtioned. Therefore We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, thought fit to give this Notice, that unleſs all ſuch Notes are called in, paid off, and diſcharged, before the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, We are determined to get Warrants for every ſeparate Note that may come into our Hands.

*Smith & Coſſens.*
*William Wooddrop,* *Iſaac Holmes,*
*William Hopton,* *Smith & Palmer,*
*John Colcock,* *John Watſon,*
*Merton & Samuel Brailsford,* *Stiell & Hume,*
*Lennox & Deas,* *Kenneth & Benjamin Mitchie,*
*Macartan & Campbell,* *George Inglis,*
*Alexander & Thomas Broughton,* *Francis Roche,*
*John Dart.* △

To be Sold, by *David Chriſtina* up the Path, oppoſite to the late Mr. *James Thomſon's* Houſe, two good riding Horſes, one of them pacing very well, is fit for any Gentleman or Lady, and can draw in a Chair, as can the other alſo. △

WHEREAS very little Notice has been taken of my former Advertiſements, Theſe for the laſt Time may inform thoſe that ſtand indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Townſend* Cooper, deceaſed, that they make Payment by the laſt Day of *July* next, for after that Day all unpaid will be put in Suit, and all to whom the Deceaſed ſtands indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accompts properly atteſted to the Subſcriber (who deſires all indebted to him for Wharfage or otherwiſe, to ſettle to his Content, there being an abſolute Neceſſity to do the ſame by the firſt of *Auguſt* next. *Richard Peake*, Executor.

*Stray'd* from *Wm. Fullwood's* Enclofure, a bay Horſe branded O on the near Side, one round ſaddle ſpot on the ſame ſide, with a ſtanding Main, whoever brings him to *Richard Peake* aforeſaid, ſhall be rewarded to Content. *June* 22*d*, 1747. △

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Goldſmith, has removed into the Houſe where Mr. *Beſwicke* lived, oppoſite to Mr. *Savage's* Store in *Tradd-ſtreet*, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and thoſe Perſons who are inclinable to employ him may depend on being well uſed: And as his Wife has lately opened School, this gives Notice to thoſe who may be willing to favour her with the Education of their Children, that they may be aſſured ſhe will uſe her beſt Endeavours to inſtruct them; ſhe alſo teaches Iriſh-ſtitch and Lace-work, and has very convenient Rooms for boarding young Ladies who may come from the Country for Education. △

Left at Mr. *Francis Dandridge's* Plantation at *Stono*, on the 25th of *June* laſt, (by a run-away Negro unknown) a grey Horſe about 14 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock 4 W. Whoever owns the ſaid Horſe, may have him again, proving his Right thereto before me, and paying the reaſonable Charges. △ *Robert Yonge.*

Brought, and left in the Paſture of Mrs. *Anne Boone*, on *Boone's-Iſland*, (by a run-away Negro Man named *Jack*, ſaid to belong to Mr. *William Yeomans* in *Charles-Town*) a light grey Horſe about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder AG and on the mounting Buttock RG. Whoever owns the ſaid Horſe, may have him again on due Proof made before me, and paying the reaſonable Charges. △ *Robert Yonge.*

TO BE SOLD on *cheap and reaſonable Terms*, by HENRY PERONNEAU and CHARLES PINCKNEY, twelve ſmall Lots of Land ſituate on the Green, fronting *Henry Izard's* Eſq; juſt without the *Fortifications* in *Charles-Town*, moſt whereof have a Front on two Streets, and are from 100 to 150 Feet in Depth, and from 30 to 38 Feet in Front. The Purchaſers may have any reaſonable Credit they may deſire. For further Particulars enquire of HENRY PERONNEAU,
or CHARLES PINCKNEY.

A ſtray pacing Sorrel Horſe with a ſmall Star, white Mane and Tail, branded on the near Buttock IS in one, and about 13 Hands and an half high.—A black Gelding about thirteen Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder IO. Any Perſon claiming either of the ſaid Horſes, may apply to
*Peter Taylor*, J.P.

Loſt, at *Port-Royal*, about the 15th of *June*, a large brinded Bitch, with a white Face, big with Puppy. Whoever delivers her to *James Bradley* at Doct. *Dale's*, ſhall have 40 *ſh.* Reward.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue, on Thurſday the 8th of *Auguſt* next, at *Aſhley-Ferry*, to the higheſt Bidder, two Plantations belonging to the Eſtate of *Thomas Butler* deceaſed; one of them lying on *Aſhepoo-River*, containing 1000 Acres of exceeding good Rice and Corn Land, and joining Mr. *Godin's*; the other containing 300 Acres of very good Indigo Land, with large Brick Buildings thereon, is the Plantation Mrs. *Butler* now lives on, within a Mile of *Aſhley-Ferry*. The Conditions for Payment will be agreed on at the Sale, by
*Joſeph Butler,* }
*Jonathan Bryan,* } Executors.

*N.B.* All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Debts immediately; and thoſe that have any Demands on the ſame, to bring in their Accompts properly atteſted. △

Whoever has loſt a Ring of Keys, may hear of one being found up the Path, and have it again, on applying to the Printer hereof. △